

KEYS

Chapter 01 Land & People

①

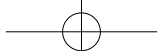
- 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) D

②

- 1) Chewing gum or spit in public places, jaywalking, dropping litter, smoking and not flushing a public lavatory after use.
- 2) Pro-natal campaign.
- 3) Lee Kuan Yew.

③

- 1) Singapore was uninhabited until the nineteenth century and the first substantial immigration was from China, later from the Malay community and the Indian community and so on.
- 2) Singapore's history can be stated from many angles, such as the evolution of its name, the history of colonization and also the influence of many famous people.



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Chapter 02 Values & Attitudes

1

- 1) B 2) A 3) D 4) A 5) C

2

- 1) For example, Confucianism features obedience to authority, adherence to social position, respect for the elderly and the veneration of ancestors.
- 2) Young Singaporeans of all ethnic backgrounds prize success and in the workplace this can lead to goal-oriented approach.

Chapter 03 Customs & Traditions

1

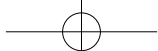
- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) F

2

- 1) dedicated
- 2) overthrowing
- 3) bestowed
- 4) bay

3

- 1) The differences lies in dresses of brides, preference of colors, wedding banquet, wedding procedures, reception, etc.



- 2) Superstitions about gift-giving mostly involve certain colors, numbers and some daily items such as clocks. Furthermore, people pay special attention to the time and location of gift-giving and the content and package of gifts.

Chapter 04 The Singaporeans at home

1

- 1) B 2) D 3) A 4) C 5) A

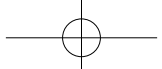
2

- 1) In Singapore, interracial marriage is very rare as boys and girls tend to obey parents' intention and matchmakers play an important role. In contrast, most Chinese tend to choose the other half voluntarily although blind date prevails on certain occasions.
- 2) The name of many Indians exhibits social status and is often related to their beliefs. But not all Indians in Singapore are Hindu or Muslim, so those who believe in Christian often refer to themselves by their Christian name.

Chapter 05 Food & Drink

1

- 1) B 2) A 3) B 4) D 5) C



004

2

- 1) Barbecuing and grilling are frequently used by Malays and Chinese prefer to stir-fry and steam. In addition, teochew food relies heavily on fish.
- 2) The Chinese prefer tea as the normal accompaniment to a meal as they think of tea as something that can prevent obesity. While Singaporeans prefer local drinks. For example, the legendary Long Bar of the Raffles Hotel is the source of Singapore's most celebrated cocktail, the Singapore Sling.

Chapter 06 Time Out

1

- 1) Chinatown, Arab Street, Little India, Sentosa, the Singapore Art Museum, and so on.
- 2) Yes, and the government has long been promoting tourism.
- 3) MRT standing for Mass Rapid Transit is easy and relatively cheap.

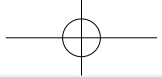
2

- 1) MRT, buses and trams, trains, taxis, rickshaws and so on.
- 2) points to be covered: fines, driving, money, safety, trafficking.

Chapter 07 Banquets & Entertaining

1

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T

**2**

- 1) For the Chinese, there are certain rules governing the use of chopsticks. And after they finish the meal, most Chinese do not stay long chatting. For the Malays, knives are not provided for a meal as they symbolize weapons. Malays are delighted to take second helpings of food and they do not like people to refuse food.
- 2) After inviting the guest to table, each dish should be served following a certain order. First, drinks should be served before the main course. While eating, a communal dish should always be served with a serving spoon provided and use the fingers of the right hand to touch food. After the main course, dessert should follow.

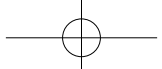
Chapter 08 Business Briefing

1

- 1) D 2) B 3) A 4) C 5) A
6) D 7) C

2

- 1) Asians tend to think in terms of their network of relationships and the thought patterns with the aim of gaining more benefits while most westerners tend to focus on the problem and then the solutions.
- 2) Never use the left hand for handling food, money, gifts, shaking hands, giving business cards with Malays and Indians. When using the right hand, try to remember not to point at anyone.



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Chapter 09 Communicating

①

- 1) Tamil, polyglot
- 2) affirmative, nods
- 3) sensitive, offensive/abrupt
- 4) available, coverage.

②

- 1) In nowadays world, people can communicate via the Internet, mobile phones, letters and so on. Just take E-mail and mobile phones for examples, advantages of the former are convenience and fast speed but disadvantages will be late response and spam. Mobile phones can contact friends or family members directly but it is not convenient enough when we run out of battery.
- 2) Culture shock arises from differences of two or more cultures. Therefore, people from different culture backgrounds intend to communicate well should take into considerations of the differences and try to respect others' culture. In particular, people can experience great culture shocks when one is from high context culture and the other low context culture.